WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. III.] SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1822. [NO. 112.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY TUESDAY,
BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

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No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞ All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

State of North-Carolina,

ASHE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Sessions, 1822.....Elizabeth Humphris, Administratrix, *vs.* John Humphris.....Original Attachment.....Ambrose Parks summoned as Garnishee.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is an inhabitant of another state, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Ashe, at the Court-House in Jefferson, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in October next, then and there to answer, plead, or demur, otherwise judgment will be taken pro confesso.

I, Thos. Calloway, certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of record, as appears from the minutes. 13wt'15p

THOS. CALLOWAY, *C. C. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

May Sessions, 1822.

THE Petition of Guy Maxwell, in right of his wife Elizabeth, John Gibney and Alexander Gibney *against* William Gibney and William Alexander, in right of his wife Nancy, praying partition of the real estate of Nicholas Gibney, deceased.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendants, William Gibney and William Alexander, reside beyond the limits of this state—It is therefore ordered by court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said William Gibney and William Alexander appear at our next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in August next, to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise the petition will be heard ex parte, and judgment awarded accordingly.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6wt'12.—Price adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, April Term, 1822.... Ruth Harris *vs.* John Harris.....It appearing to the court, by return of two subpœnas, that said John Harris is not to be found in the county, and the requisition of the act in other respects having been complied with, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the said John Harris to appear at the next Superior Court, to be held for the county of Rowan, to answer this petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte. Leave is given to the petitioner to examine testimony without giving notice to the defendant; it appearing to the court that he has absconded and gone without the limits of the state, to parts unknown.

Witness Alex. Frohock, Clerk of the Rowan Superior Court, at office.

3mt114 ALEX. FROHOCK, *C. S. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY.

COUNTY Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, A. D. 1822....Peter Forney *vs.* Christian Reinhardt....Original attachment, levied on six negroes and sundry articles of personal property.—It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Christian Reinhardt, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state:—It is therefore ordered by court, that he appear at the next county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in July next, replevy and plead to issue, or judgment by default final will be entered up against him. Ordered, by court, that publication hereof be made three months successively in the Western Carolinian. 3mt112p

Test, VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*

NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822....James Wilson, *vs.* Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment....Levied in the hands of Alex. Porter, Richard Robinson, and others, and they summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore *Ordered*, by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday of August next, and replevy, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
3mt'16 Price adv. $4

CLOCK & WATCH REPAIRING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has again taken his shop in Salisbury, on Main street, opposite the State Bank, where he is prepared to execute all orders in the line of his business. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, &c. repaired on the shortest notice. He solicits the patronage of his friends, his old customers, and the public in general, and assures them that he will do their work, and sell them all articles in his line, on lower terms than at any other shop in this part of the state.

HUGH HORAH.

Salisbury, May 28, 1822. 103

GROCERIES, &c.

THE subscriber has just received a choice supply of GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, for *cash*. Among them are: Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Rum, Rice, Figs, Raisins, Salt; and also, the usual supply of *Confectionaries*. Likewise, pint and half pint Tumblers. THOMAS HOLMES.

June 16, 1822.—106

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the stock of all those stockholders, who may be in arrears for all or any part of the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, or tenth instalments, on the 13th day of August next, that the stock of such delinquents will, on that day, be sold at vendue in the town of Salisbury.

FREDERICK RANDLE, *Sec'ry.*

June 20, 1822.——9wt'14

Taken Up,

AND committed to the jail in this place, two negroes, who call themselves *Charles* & *James*, or *James Dill*. The first mentioned says he belongs to Dr. Tarborough, living in the state of Georgia; was purchased by him in Dorset county, Maryland, and left him at Tiger river, in South-Carolina, on his return to Georgia. Said boy Charles is about 35 years of age, five feet seven and a half inches high, stoutly formed. James Dill a very likely man, about five feet eight inches high, rather of a slender form, supposed to be about 25 years of age; says he belongs to Wm. Yates, of Alabama; was purchased by him in Kent county, Delaware, and left him in company with Charles and two others, (belonging one of each to himself and Tarborough,) at the above named Tiger river. The last mentioned two succeeded in making their escape, although in company with Charles and James at the time they were taken.

ABRAHAM LAWRANCE, *Jailor.*

Statesville, N. C. July 14, 1822.—2wt'12

Taken Up,

AND committed to the jail in Burke county, N. C. a negro man, who first called himself *Sam*, and said he was the property of Maj. John Cummings, of Washington, in Geo. but on further examination, he reports his name to be *Jim*, and says he belongs to Samuel Mills, of York District, S. C. He appears to be about 39 or 40 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, light made, is active, and speaks with a good deal of boldness. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN M'GUIRE, *Jailor.*

July 13, 1822.——3wt'13.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

May Sessions, 1822.

WILLIAM FLINN *vs.* Thomas Moore..... Original attachment levied on 309 acres of land.—Whereas it appears to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant in this case lives beyond the limits of this state—It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at the court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, on the 4th Monday in August next, to answer, plead or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.
6wt'12.—Price adv. $2.

State of North-Carolina,

BURKE COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, March Term, 1822. Leeroy Burnett, *vs.* Elijah Fouch.—Jud. att. levied on land.—It appearing to the court that the defendant lives out of this state—It was therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that the said Elijah Fouch appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the county aforesaid, at the next court to be held at the Court-House in Morganton, on the 4th Monday in September next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment will be entered against him for plaintiff's demand.

Test. W. W. ERWIN, *C. B. S. C.*
3mt'21 Price adv. $4.

NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1822.....Thomas Greer, *vs.* Samuel W. Lindsay.—Attachment....Levied on a tract of land, sundry articles of merchandize, household furniture and other property, and Mr. J. Robinson and others summoned as Garnishees. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, or has absconded, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is, therefore, ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said defendant appear at the next court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the fourth Monday of August next, and replevy, judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the case heard ex parte.

Test. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*
3mt'16 Price adv. $4

AGRICULTURAL.

Hail! first of Arts, source of domestic ease;
Pride of the land, and patron of the seas.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

ON THE BEST MODE OF HARVESTING INDIAN CORN.

Eastern Neck, Kent County, Md. June 20, 1822.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

Having derived much valuable agricultural information from your useful paper, I conceive it incumbent on me in return, to communicate to my brother farmers, any improvement or discoveries, in my experience, to facilitate the operations of farming.

Much has been said in your paper, upon the subject of gathering and securing the crop of Indian corn. Some writers recommend cutting down close to the ground, with the stock, blades, and ears together. Others object to this method, on account of the loss of the blades, which cannot be dispensed with on farms that do not raise hay, to supply the place of blades. Another objection is, that the blades below the ear will decline, before the corn is sufficiently matured to cut down.

The plan I have pursued for two years past in securing my corn, I am so well satisfied with, that I never expect to abandon it. It obviates the objections to the system of cutting down, and is, in my estimation, infinitely preferable to the usual method of gathering corn. My object in writing this letter, is to give you an account of the process of this plan, that you may, if you think it of sufficient importance, communicate it to the public.

As soon as the corn will bear it, the blades below the ear are stripped off and secured in the usual way. The stock, with the ear and top, is then cut close to the ground with common butchers' knives, having square wooden handles, the same as we would cut tops with in the usual way, fixed at right angles in the lower end of a stick, the thickness of a hoe handle, and about three feet long; or, to shew the instrument on paper thus: ——-|-. The cutters with this instrument, cut the stock close to the ground with one hand, holding it in the other, and when the holding hand becomes full of stalks, they are thrown crossways the furrow, like tops when cut as usual, each cutter taking two rows, and then throwing together across the furrow the middle one walks in.—Hands follow the cutters, to stack their corn, which is done by sitting it up with the bulk end of the stock a little further out than the top, two hundred and forty hills in a stack, or twelve hills by twenty apart. I find this to be about the right size for a stack in the field to stand without tying, and to cure well. By the time a whole field is cut down and stacked, the first cutting will be cured enough to haul off and put in larger stacks, one cart load to a stack, made in the same way as in the field. I make my stack yard adjoining my feeding yards; and as the corn is husked out, the stacks are put in ricks, to be fed to the cattle during the winter.—These stacks will stand the whole winter, and the corn is as good as if in the corn house. But it is unnecessary to let them stand, for you may husk them out before your neighbors are done gathering in the usual way.

The advantages I find in this plan are these: that I can cut and stack my corn in the field, as soon as I can secure my top fodder after pulling blades; that the hands that would be employed in sitting up corn and hoeing, in seeding wheat among the stalks can draw the corn off the field before the seeding ploughs, and stack it where it is to stand, and be husked out; that I have double the corn provender for my cattle obtainable in the old way of gathering corn, and can make more than double the quantity of manure; that my corn is gathered and secured by the time I have finished seeding wheat, that I have no occasion of carting over my wheat, perhaps through mire, to gather corn, nor is any of it left covered up in the ground in seeding wheat; and finally that my corn is sounder, heavier, and reputed the best corn that is carried to the Baltimore market, since I have adopted this plan.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JAMES RINGGOLD.

P. S. I omitted to state that I consider my wheat crops to be better, on account of the wheat being better put in, and no carting on it after the corn is removed.

J. R.

ASHES FOR MANURE.

Ashes, as a manure, are very deservedly rising in the estimation of Agriculturists; but they have hitherto been considered as suitable only for low and moist soils: a cold and sour spot undoubtedly needs them more than any other, but I have, after long experience, found them better than any other manure, in all sorts of lands.—They are, besides their nutritive qualities, an excellent antidote to the ravages of worms and insects; consequently are better calculated for cabbages, turnips, cucumbers, melons, peas and other pulse: the ashes should be spread evenly, and not in too great quantities Wood ashes are an excellent nourishment for the roots of trees; they restore to trees what has been taken from them. Ashes should always be laid on the surface, for there is nothing in them that will evaporate; their tendency is downwards, and their salts sink too low, if they be put under the surface. They should be spread upon planted ground immediately before rain, which will dissolve and soften their acrimony, for tender plants, in dry weather, will be apt to receive injury from them. A few bushels on an acre are a good dressing for low, grass lands. Ashes in their full strength are certainly preferable to manure, but when leached they answer a very good purpose; the earthly particles are but little diminished, and some of the saline particles remain. AN ESSEX FARMER.

Desultory.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

THE LAW OF WIDOWS.

ENGLAND.

"It has been decided at the Dorset Assizes, in the case of a Baronet's widow, that, *by the custom of the manor*, a widow, entitled to an estate during widowhood, forfeits it by incontinency."—*London paper.*

So much for the law of England, which, as we see, is confined to *certain manors.*

FRANCE.

The law of France has lately been settled in the same way; but extends *throughout the Kingdom.* I extract from the London Times of January 18, 1822, the following paragraph:

"A French widow has lately been disappointed, by the principal tribunal of Toulouse, in an expedient which she had adopted to satisfy at once, her husband's will and her own. The whole of her husband's property was left her on condition of her not marrying again. She took the property, and did not *marry;* but was unlucky enough to have several children. The question was, whether this notorious breach of the *spirit* of the husband's will was not sufficient to defeat her right in the property. After a long argument, the court decided that it was."

In England, an estate *given during chaste widowhood*, would be lost in the same manner, in every case. Without this *express* condition, this law is applicable only to certain districts, or manors. Among these are the manors of East and West Enborne, in Berkshire, where, "if a *customary* tenant die, the widow shall have what the law calls her *freebench* in all his copy-hold lands, while she lives single and chaste; but if she deviates, she forfeits her estate. Yet, if she will, even after such deviation, come into the court, riding backwards upon a black ram, with his tail in her hand, and say the words following, the steward of the manor is bound, *by the custom*, to re-admit her to her Free-Bench:

"Here I am,
Riding upon a black ram," &c.

As we have, doubtless, no such widows among us, it would be useless to state more of the condition of restitution; the curious, however, may be gratified by reference to the Spectator, No. 614, where the poor widow's *confession* is printed at length. The whole of this number is well written and instructive; and, as modern novels have nearly driven the "Spectator" out of circulation, I will extract a sentence or two from this production of Mr. Addison, who probably did not at that time foresee that marriage with a widow would cost him his life.

"If we look into this class of women, we find that, according to the different characters or circumstances wherein they are left, widows may be divided into those who raise love, and those who raise compassion.

"There are two things in which consists the glory of a widow; the love of her deceased husband, and the care of her children; to which may be added a third, arising out of the former, such a prudent conduct as may do honor to both. A widow possessed of *all* these qualities, is not only a virtuous, but a sublime character.—There is something so great and generous in this state of life, *when it is accompanied with all its virtues*, that, in the person of Andromache, it is the subject of one of our finest tragedies."

SPECTATOR.

ART OF FLYING.

A writer in the Baltimore Morning Chronicle enters on a formal vindication of Mr. Bennett's project for flying, accounts for the general ridicule which this adventurous proposal has drawn forth, upon the principle of a universal prejudice against strange inventions, and cites the following authorities in support of the feasibility of Bennet's plan.

Roger Bacon, a man of great genius, expresses himself, that it is possible to make a flying machine, so that a man sitting in the middle, can by some expedient produce a rotary motion, which shall occasion the percussion of artificial wings on the air like the flight of a bird.

It has also been recorded, that at the coronation of Edward VI. an Arragonese descended a rope stretched from the battlements of St. Paul's steeple to the ground, running on his breast as if it had been an arrow from the bow; and in the thirteenth century a monk named Elmurous, flew above a furlong from the top of a tower in Spain; also a flight was attempted from St. Mark's steeple in Venice, and at Nuremberg, a man named Dante of Perouse, by means of a pair of wings was enabled to fly; while amusing the citizens he fell on the top of St. Mary's church, and broke his thigh; Besnier, a locksmith of Sable in France, obtained considerable effect from the aid of four wings.

In the year 1808, Mr. Degan, a watch maker of Vienna, actually realized the most sanguine expectations; it is said he mounted in the air, and exhibited by the means of wings a flight resembling that of a bird.

Bishop Wilkins was so confident of success, that he anticipated at some future day, a person should as readily call for his wings as his horse before starting for a journey.

Sir George Cayley, a philosopher of a later day, examined this subject, asserted that it was possible for men to fly, and constructed a small instrument for this purpose, which is described in the 24th volume of Nicholson's journal, which is extremely curious.

From the facts above mentioned, and the opinions of the scientific, it does not appear that the art of flying and constructing machines for that purpose, are by any means visionary, but founded on strict philosopical principles. A machine has been constructed by Dr. Bushnel of Connecticut, which by means of manual power, could be propelled under water, and heavy bodies are daily seen propelled by steam with amazing velocity. Now upon considering the atmosphere in common with water, and the effects produced by mechanical powers being the same on both fluids, it is rational, provided light substances are employed, and these so disposed as to move with sufficient velocity—that similar effects could be produced in the atmosphere, nor does

it appear more incredible, that the art of flying could be so improved, than to believe, that lightning could be brought harmless at the feet of a Franklin—that a lamp could be so constructed by means of covering of wire gauze, as to give the miner light, while working among gasses as inflamable as gunpowder, or that men could ascend in the air, by means of a linen bag filled with hot air. In our country, where the arts languish for want of encouragement, the last mark of ingenuity should be noticed with respect, that all may have ambition to excel in those which have, and may confer, such lasting benefits on the world.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

FROM THE SAVANNAH REPUBLICAN.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Captain HARRIS, of the ship *Lady Gallatin*, arrived here last evening in 35 days from Milford Haven, has politely furnished us with a file of papers containing London dates to 31st May—eleven days later than before received.

There now appears to be a prospect of an amicable arrangement of the differences between Russia and the Porte. The latest despatch from Vienna contains what is called a full confirmation of the important fact, that the forces of the Sublime Porte, are evacuating the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Rumors of a counter revolution in Spain have been industriously circulated in the French papers, but are contradicted in later accounts. Disturbances in Lisbon are also spoken of.

The distress in Ireland increases. In the *Waterford Chronicle* of 30th May, it is stated that the putrid carcass of a cow which had died of a *loathsome* disease was most voraciously seized upon by some poor creatures.

The most important extracts which we have gleaned on a hasty perusal of the papers will be found below.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The following is an extract of a private letter from Constantinople, dated April 25, received this morning by an eminent house in this City :—

"I take this opportunity of stating a piece of information I have had from good authority, which will no doubt dispel all fears as to the probability of war. The Porte has finally consented to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia; by this time the troops are withdrawn. The public feeling will not at present admit of the administration of these provinces being given to the Greeks; an arrangement has therefore been made that it will be given to twelve natives of those provinces, to be chosen from their respective Chiefs. This Provincial Government shall have eight Representatives fixed in Constantinople, apparently as hostages for the conduct of the Administrators. These people are expected here very shortly. Turkey having thus acceded to the principal point demanded by Russia, there can be no doubt that the smaller ones will be equally adjusted."

The following is an extract of a private letter received this morning :—

"*Paris, May* 24.—A letter has arrived from Petersburgh, dated the 1st of the month, which states that the Emperor's departure from Petersburgh will not have for its object a visit to the army, but to Warsaw, where he will convoke a Diet, which will last for a month. He is then expected to go to a Congress, at which the affairs of Turkey will be discussed, and an arrangement be concluded. Turkey is said to have shewn some disposition to yield certain points, and negotiations, which will have the effect either of retarding or preventing war, are said to be going on.

"Such are the strange rumors here.—The funds, at noon to-day, were 89f. 15c."

We have received Brussels papers to the 24th inst. Accounts from Trieste, of the 7th, state, that the Greeks have sent an expedition from Hydra against Salonichi, and add, on the authority of mercantile letters, that "the whole Island of Negropont is now in the possession of the Greeks, and its dependent neighboring isles have also declared in their favor." The following are extracts :—

"*Vienna, May* 11.—Letters worthy of credit say, that the negotiations between the Servian Chiefs and the Pacha of Belgrade are broken off, and that the entrance of Turkish troops into Servia will be looked upon by the Servians as the signal for war.

"*Oudenarde, May* 20.—Yesterday afternoon a dreadful hail storm ravaged the whole western part of the territory of Nockere; all hope of harvest is destroyed. The hail stones were pointed and of prodigious size; even to day, some have been picked up as large as a pigeon's egg."

Dutch Journals to the 25th inst. have arrived this morning. The following are extracts :

"*Hague, May* 23.—Yesterday morning, at half past 8 o'clock, the discharge of artillery, and the hoisting of the colors on the steeple of the great Church, announced to the inhabitants of the town the happy intelligence of the delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange of a Prince."

PARIS, MAY 24.

The Duke Decazes, who was about to set out for Denmark, is detained at Paris, by the serious indisposition of the Duchess.

Deputies Elected.—Department of L'Herault.

The Baron Sarret, M. Coussergues, and M. Aczon.

The following is the general result of the elections :

Deputies named by the Royalists.....54
Deputies named by the Opposition...32
Difference in favor of the Royalists...22

Journal des Debats.

A letter from Bayonne of a recent date says, "We learn from a very authentic source, that the greatest discontent prevails throughout the Northern part of the Peninsula; 160 Royalists completely armed, all excellent soldiers, quitted Bilboa at the beginning of this month to overthrow the Constitutional authority in Biscay. A detachment of 80 Royalists joined them the day after their departure.—The Political Chief sent a Constitutional Regiment from Vittoria, but the *Liberaux* were defeated, and soon returned to their garrison."—*Gazette de France.*

His Majesty has decreed that the title of the deceased Duke of Richelieu shall descend to the Count de Jamilhac, his nearest male relative.

(PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.)

MADRID, MAY 13.

"On the 7th, Lieut. Colonel Gonizares was arrested, who was condemned to death *par contumamce*, for being implicated in the affair at Burgos. It appears that he was preparing to proceed into Castile, in order to organize a party in concert with one of his accomplices, also arrested on the night of the 7th. Another individual has been apprehended at the moment of his arrival from Irun, by the way of Aranjeuz. On his person was found the plan of a conspiracy, which was to have taken effect on the 15th inst. the day of St. Isidore.

"Yesterday morning the Volunteer National Guards of Madrid, infantry and cavalry, were assembled in the Padro, for the purpose of hearing read a decree of the Cortes, sanctioned by the King, declaring the hymn of Riego a national hymn. This citizen militia traversed the capital, and contributed to excite the enthusiasm of the people, and augment the sentiment of national strength.

"The Special Committee of the Cortes relative to responsibility, proposed in the Sitting of the 11th, to bring to trial the Political Chief of Madrid. This functionary is strongly protected by the Ministry, whose whole confidence he enjoys.

"Yesterday the Cortes decreed, that the 13th anniversary of the return of the King to Madrid, being a day of mourning for Spaniards on account of the overthrow of the Constitutional regime, it should be henceforth forbidden to celebrate it at Court. This remarkable decision was come to at nine in the evening.

"The accounts from the Provinces state that the national fete of the 2d May, has been celebrated with the greatest enthusiasm at all points of the monarchy. Several private lettets state that the inhabitants of the country have received with warm gratitude the intelligence of the adoption by the Cortes of the first law respecting seignoral rights. They loudly testify their joy.

"Some factions re-appear on different points of our provinces, but the zeal of the authorities, and the ardor of our troops, increase, and success almost always rewards their constancy and devotedness."

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER.

LINTZ, MAY 11.

"A person who is worthy of belief, from Vienna, has assured us that during the multiplied conferences which occurred in that capital, between Prince Metternich and the General de Tatischeff, the question had not only a reference to the relations between Russia and Turkey, but more especially to the general state of Europe, and the dangers to be apprehended from hostilities in the East, connected with the tranquility of other countries.

"Prince de Metternich dwelt, above all, upon the inconveniences which are likely to ensue from a war, and the necessity of combining measures among the Greek Powers for defeating all revolutionary projects in the event of war being found inevitable at last."

LONDON, MAY 29.

The French papers of Saturday, have arrived this morning, as also the Spanish papers of the 20th inst. From both we learn, with great satisfaction, that the execrable French Ultra rumors, in respect to the state of Madrid, are utterly without foundation, and that the most perfect tranquility reigns in that capital. The accounts from Catalonia have been equally exaggerated; the various bulletins of the *Army of the Faith*, and of its pretending successes, three fourths of them being mere inventions of the same pure and enlightened order of *fabricateurs*. These petty insurrections, headed chiefly by the ignorant tools of Priests and Monks, are, undoubtedly, exceedingly troublesome, but it is only for a determined Executive to rouse itself, to put a speedy termination to them; and, happily, a conviction of this truth is beginning to operate upon the Spanish councils. The accounts of the answer of the Porte, in respect to the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia, as given in the French papers, differ exceedingly from the statement which was previously in circulation. One thing alone is clear—that the Turks are fighting a game of procrastination, and that if war, ultimately takes place, Russia will have reason to repent of her indecision.

MAY 30.—Letters have been received from Lisbon, which communicate the important intelligence of a conspiracy having been formed there, to overthrow the Constitutional system, but which was detected sufficiently early to prevent the ill consequences which might otherwise have attended it. It appears that the first step taken by the Government, on being made acquainted with the plot, was to issue a Decree for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, which has been in force ever since the adoption of the Constitutional System. This measure led to the arrest of 26 persons; some of the advices mention, that 28 persons were taken up, who were said to be implicated in the conspiracy. All these individuals were examined privately, six of whom it was determined should be immediately sent out of the kingdom. It is understood that none of them were persons of any distinction.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 31.—At a late hour this afternoon an express reached town from Paris, bringing despatches from Vienna, dated the 21st of May, and from Naples of the same date. From Vienna we have a *full confirmation of the important fact, that the forces of the Sublime Porte, are evacuating the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia.* This main point having been satisfactorily arranged, the others will follow of course.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A friend has put into our hands the Carraccas paper, the Anglo-Colombiano of the 8th ult. and the "Iris of Venezuela," also printed at Caraccas, of the 17th ult. We have translated the following articles from the Iris.—*Nat. Gaz.*

17th June, 1822.

On the morning of the 15th inst. the Government had the satisfaction to receive from the General of Brigade, Lino de Clemente, the first intelligence of the splendid and decisive victory obtained by the armies of Colombia under the command of His Excellency the Liberator President, over the Spanish army that defended the capital of Quito, whose precious liberty remains for ever assured.—The publication of the news by proclamation, and the illumination of the city for three successive nights, were immediately arranged, together with such other demonstrations of joy as the shortness of the notice would permit.

The people of Caraccas have celebrated, with enthusiasm, the news of a battle which, like its sister battles of Boyaca and Carabobo, to which it may at least be compared as to the importance of its consequences, exalts the renown of the republic, immortalizes the valor of her warriors, and binds us by new ties of gratitude, to the hero who conducted them to victory.

United States' Recognition of the Independence of the Republics of South America.

In the former numbers of this paper we published the documents relative to this important event, and we now add that, in the paper of Philadelphia of the 2d May, called the General Advertiser, it is announced that, on the 29th of April, the Senate of the United States concurred with the President and with the House of Representatives in recognizing the existence of the independent governments of South America. On the same day the Senate gave their sanction to the act which had passed the House of Representatives, appropriating moneys for the salaries of the Ministers who are to be sent to our governments.

All this information was officially received on the 11th instant, from the Charge d'Affaires of Colombia, whose official letter we subjoin. The Intendant, ad interim, of this department, caused the news to be immediately published by proclamation, in which the civil authorities, with the military band of music, joined, and orders were issued that the city should be illuminated during three nights, and the houses hung with fringe on the succeeding day, the 12th. On that day a solemn Te Deum was chaunted in the Metropolitan church, accompanied by salutes of artillery, which had already been fired off at the time of the proclamation. This event of the recognition, is one of the most memorable in the annals of the republic, has been celebrated with the most emphatic expression of joy and thankfulness towards the illustrious nation who, the first in the new world, has resolved to take a step that will forever reflect honor on her intelligence and humanity.

DESPATCH OF MR. TORRES.

Philadelphia, 5th May, 1822.

Most Excellent Sir: Under the date of the 26th and 30th of March last, I communicated to your Excellency, the information received of the proceedings of the House of Representatives, relative to the appropriation of the $100,000 asked for the expenses of the ministers who are to be sent to the independent states of our America; which appropriation was voted on the 28th of the same month by all the members of the House of Representatives, present, except one. The *bill* or law for this appropriation was afterwards sent to the Senate for its agreement. On the 16th April, the *bill* was read the first and second time in the Senate, without other change than the addition of $10,000 to the $100,000 prescribed in the *bill*; and, on the 29th, it was read the third time and passed with the extraordinary majority of the 35 votes in its favor and three against it. I sincerely congratulate the Republic on the happy termination of a question of so much importance to American independence and prosperity, and in which Colombia has born so great a part.

Congress adjourns on the 8th of this month, and till then nothing will transpire as to the nomination of the Ministers.

Your Excellency will be pleased to send to the Department of Foreign Affairs, the four accompanying packets, and it being very important that the decision of this government should be known without delay to H. E. the President of the Republic, you will determine, if it be proper, to forward the packet by express.

MANUEL TORRES.

To H. E. CARLOS SOUBLETTE, General of the Division and Intendant of the Department of Venezuela.

The following is the concluding extract of a letter from a young gentleman on board the Franklin 74, dated Valparaiso, March 23, 1822.

"Two days brought us to Valparaiso. From the glowing descriptions which, I had previously both read and heard, I expected to find it in every respect superior to Rio, how great then was my disappointment when first I visited the Chilian town; its situation is on a flat sandy beach, scarce raised above the level of the sea, and encompassed with mountains; the houses (but few raising above one story) being built of the country brick and roofed with tiles of the same, give to the whole a dark and dreary appearance, to which the ill dressed, savage looking mortals who compose the mass of society contribute their share; droves of mules laden with the produce of the surrounding country raise continual clouds of sand, and the scorching rays of a nearly vertical sun render the town truly disagreeable.

"The neighboring mountains instead of presenting noble views like those around Rio and at Juan Fernandez, appear like one barren heap; but nature in a lavish moment, determined partly to recompence the inhabitants, by forming one spot which should serve as a retreat from the heat, bustle and noise of the city.—With this view she fixed upon a spot, delightful as the morn, and with a bounteous hand, heaped her treasures upon it, and the Garden of Eden appeared, formerly the resort of Lady Cochrane, now of the still more beauteous and accomplished Mrs. Stewart. This spot seems to be the masterpiece of nature in the beautiful; after a sight of it the works of art appear poor and insipid; but as no adequate idea of it can be formed without actually visiting it, I shall not attempt a description.

"This is the land of religious parade, Forts, fountains, cathedral, and all public buildings with the images of saints, virgins, and crosses; the streets are thronged with monks, priests, and devotees, from the fat friar with his goodly round belly and princely clothing, mounted on his ambling nag and attended by his retinue, to the poor, half starved, half clothed mendicant, who with cap in hand, leaning his exhausted form upon his cross, infests every corner, begging charity from each passenger, and every square boasts its cathedral; but these descendants of Old Spain are totally destitute of that pride, austerity and jealousy which have ever been considered as characteristics of the nation; and the women of that sweet modesty and chaste reserve which should ever accompany their sex—without which beauty loses half its charms, and love is robbed of all her powers.

"The men, indolent in their nature, rise from their couches, but half refreshed from the debaucheries of the preceding night, and hie forth to pursue either their business or pastime as inclination dictates. The women, free as air, rove from town to country, from country to town, no jealous veil overshades their charms, no wary matron watches or directs their steps, the steady gaze of impudence causes not the blush of modesty to mantle their cheeks, but with bold and vulgar assurance they meet more than midway; yet while I describe the bulk, let me pay a just tribute to the chosen few—in beauty, politeness and accomplishemnts they vie with my fair country women—may their inclination and means ever be as ample as they now are, and may Americans ever be deserving of their kindness."

Colombia.—The government of Colombia has by a decree appropriated $12,000 for the purchase of a printing press, types, &c. to print books for Congress, and works on political economy. A decree has also been passed prohibiting the exportation of Platina, and none but the government are authorished to purchase, it being considered a precious metal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 30, 1822.

We are requested to mention, that *William R. Pharr*, Esq. is again a candidate to represent the county of Cabarrus in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

GEOLOGY OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter of Professor OLMSTEAD to his friend in this place,—dated Chapel-Hill, July 15, 1822.

"When I left home I intended to see you.—My plan was to pass up through Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, and return through Rowan, Montgomery, &c. But the three first counties afforded so ample and diversified a field for observation as to occupy the whole period. The objects which interested us particularly were the following :—

1. A bed of Black Marble in a formation of Calp, at the Eagle Falls on Dan River.
2. A secondary sandstone formation, (probably an independent coal formation,) embracing a part of Rockingham and Stokes. In this we found the finest freestone for building, two beds of coal, fuller's earth, &c.
3. A wonderful appearance of Lignite, near Germanton, embracing numerous varieties of potter's clay and ochre.
4. The Limestone of Stokes and Surry, the limits and course of which we took some pains to ascertain.
5. The Iron Beds of the same, among which are numerous beds of ochre and Porcelain Clay.
6. A bed of Manganese in Surry.
7. An extensive formation of Mica Slate, decomposing into copperas and alum."

It has been stated for some time, that Mr. *Olmstead* had it in contemplation to make a *Geological Survey* of the state; the above, we hope, is a commencement of it. But an object so important as this,—an object in which every intelligent individual in the state should feel a lively interest,—cannot be accomplished without funds; and as the advantages flowing from it are not to benefit the individual, but the State, it is not just, (even were he willing,) that the burden of expense should fall upon him. The state, whose resources it is intended to develope, should liberally provide the funds; and we trust that no narrow or illiberal views, no selfish motives, will prevent our legislators from co-operating in an undertaking to enlarge the boundaries of science, increase the wealth, and add to the respectability of the state. But should legislative patronage be refused, resort must then be had to *private* liberality; and we have no doubt, that with a very trifling exertion, a sum sufficient might be raised within a small compass in this quarter, to defray the expenses of surveying the Western part of the state. But intelligent and scientific individuals, in every quarter of the state, would cheerfully aid in the furtherance of an object, at once so laudable in its design, and so important in its consequences.

On this subject, we extract an article from the June number of the *American Journal of Science*, conducted by Professor SILLIMAN, of Yale College. It is unnecessary for us to say, that this work enjoys a high reputation, not in this country alone, but in Europe. It is as follows :

Geological Survey of North-Carolina.

We understand that Professor Olmstead of the University of North-Carolina, will soon commence a series of geological and mineralogical observations, intended, eventually, to comprehend a scientific survey of the State. From the known intelligence, and scientific attainments of Professor Olmstead, we cannot doubt, that (*if adequately encouraged by the local government, or patriotic individuals,*) the enterprize will produce very important advantages to science, agriculture, and other useful arts, and will prove highly honorable to the very respectable state of North-Carolina. In no way, in our apprehension, could the same sum of money be more usefully expended, and it would be no small honor to have set the first example of the scientific survey of an entire American State. We hope then to see the next edition of the map of North-Carolina present at least the leading features of its geology and mineralogy. It would be very desirable also that the Botany, and if practicable, the zoology of the country should be investigated at the same time.

NAPLES.

The unexpected, and, as it was almost universally branded, disgraceful termination of the revolution in Naples, in 1821, cast a general odium upon the Neapolitans; and the generous sympathy which they had previously excited, was succeeded by indifference and scorn. No one deplored the fate of those who, it was thought, had shown themselves unworthy to be free; and whatever of pity was felt for them, was that which contempt inspires. But warmth of feeling, occasioned by having our high-wrought expectations so suddenly blasted, may have led us to judge too harshly the ill-fated Neapolitans; we may have confounded cowardice and pusillanimity with misfortune, and in the bitterness of our indignation at fancied baseness, committed an act of real injustice. We have been led to make these remarks, by reading a review of a narrative of the political and military events which took place at Naples in 1820 and 1821, by Gen. PEPE. It will be found on our last page; and we candidly confess, we rose from its perusal with feelings more than pleasurable; we felt a kind of gratitude to the patriotic PEPE for rescuing "his countrymen from the unmerited obloquy," which had been superadded to all their other calamities, and wiping off the stain which had been cast upon humanity. Such were our

feelings; and whatever may be those of our readers, we believe they will acknowledge this—that the Neapolitans do not deserve those sweeping denunciations which have been showered upon them,—that their conduct, if not wholly justifiable, is at least extenuated by peculiar and uncontrollable circumstances.

MORGANTON CELEBRATION.

[COMMUNICATED.]

In pursuance of an arrangement made by a committee, appointed for that purpose, the *Morganton Agricultural Society*, and a respectable number of citizens of the county, met at Morganton, on the 4th instant, for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of our Independence. The Agricultural Society met at 10 o'clock, when a number of new members were added. At eleven an address was delivered by Col. Isaac T. Avery, on the subject of Agriculture; the Declaration of Independence was then read by Col. James Erwin, and an anniversary Oration delivered by F. A. Brown, Esq. A procession was then formed, under the direction of Sheriff Brittain, who acted as marshal of the day, in the following order: The surviving patriots of the revolution in front, next the members of the Agricultural Society, strangers, and citizens. A detachment from Capt. Butler's company was drawn up in the public square, and fired a very handsome feu de joie as the front of the procession passed through the lines. The company sat down to an elegant dinner and barbecue, prepared by William M'Entire, Esq. and served up under a booth on the public square. James Murphy, Esq. and Col. Wm. W. Erwin presided. A number of patriotic toasts were drank, accompanied by some handsome firing, and a band of music, composed of young gentlemen of the vicinity and the village, who had volunteered on the occasion. Near 300 persons partook of the dinner; and we are happy to state the greatest order and harmony prevailed, and not the slightest incident occurred to damp the festivity of the day—which terminated with a splendid ball at Mr. M'Entire's in the evening.

1. The Day we celebrate—Alike memorable for the Declaration of American Independence, and as the Anniversary of the Morganton Agricultural Society.
3 cheers. *Hail Columbia.*

2. The Constitution of the United States—The bond of the Union; may it continue as long as the "sea rolls a wave, or the earth bears a plant." 3 cheers. *American Star.*

3. The memory of Gen. George Washington—The man first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.
Solemn Dirge. Drank standing.

4. The heroes of '76—They willed that America should be free, and it was free.
6 cheers. *Yankee Doodle.*

5. The Marquis De La Fayette—The friend of Washington.
3 cheers. *Armistead's March.*

6. The memory of Benjamin Franklin, who, as has been justly said, "snatch'd the lightning from heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants."
Silent.

7. Thomas Jefferson, who penn'd the Declaration of Independence.
3 cheers. *Jefferson's March.*

8. The 8th of January, 1815—That memorable day, when Gen. Andrew Jackson saved the emporium of the West from pillage and pollution. 9 cheers. *The Horse Shoe.*

9. The President of the United States.
3 cheers. *President's March.*

10. The Heads of Departments.
3 cheers. *The glasses sparkle on the board.*

11. The Navy of the United States—The boast of their country, and the admiration of the world.
3 cheers. *The tars of Columbia.*

12. The Army of the United States—In co-operation with the Navy, can do wonders.
3 cheers.

13. The star spangled banner—Never struck to an equal force.
3 cheers. *Star spangled banner.*

14. The Governor of North-Carolina—May he be zealous in the promotion of measures for internal improvements. 3 cheers.

15. Manufactures and Mechanics—They require the fostering care of our government. May they no longer be sacrificed at the shrine of British policy. 3 cheers.

16. Agriculture—The parent of every other interest, the handmaid of health, the source of subsistence, the arbiter, under divine providence, of the destinies of the world.
9 cheers. *Speed the plough.*

17. The State of North-Carolina—Modest in her pretensions, firm in her principles, and great in her resources. 3 cheers.

18. The surviving patriots of the Revolution—May the reflection of their survivors, gild their latter days with peace and happiness, as it adds lustre and dignity to their character.
3 cheers. *Washington's March.*

19. Our brethren of South America—We hail with joy their freedom: their legitimate right of self-government is unquestionable.
6 cheers. *Erin go bra'.*

20. The Press—Unrestrained in its operations, and liberal in its sentiments. 3 cheers.

21. American Citizens—No matter what clime shall obtain to be first in the arts; America can never be second in the dignity of the human character.
3 cheers. *Copenhagen Waltz.*

22. The honest spirit of representation—May the Western section of the state of North-Carolina obtain an equal balance in the scale.
3 cheers. *Paddy Carey.*

23. May party faction cease, and we become united as a band of brothers. 3 cheers.

24. The American Fair—Though last, not least. While *virtue* can charm the soul, and beauty warm the heart, their influence will be resistless. May the deserving only be blessed with their smiles.
3 cheers. *Wife, Children and Friends.*

N. B. We neglected to mention, among the feats of the day, a *Ploughing Match* in the morning, which excited considerable interest.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

To the Hon. JOHN STANLY.

No. IV.

In the 77th page of Mr. Gales' pamphlet, there is a very extraordinary sentiment ascribed to you. Far be it from me to wish to misrepresent you; the passage stands thus: "With great caution the people of this state prefixed to their constitution a Bill of Rights, which I understand to be an enumeration of rights reserved and of powers not granted. Is this power to form a Convention and destroy the constitution reserved? Is the power reserved to a portion of the people without the consent of the representatives of the whole, expressed in an act of the legislature, to form a convention? And if the power is not reserved, would not such a convention, in the words of Vattel, be contrary to the act of association and to the intention of those who united under it? A portion of the people may assemble, but to me it seems nothing more than the exercise of the "holy right of insurrection," which, as it succeeds or not, may be termed rebellion or revolution." Now, sir, I must tell you plainly, I hold very few if any of the doctrines laid down in this long quotation. And first, as to the intention of the framers of the constitution by prefixing to it a Bill of Rights, which seems to me was never to enumerate rights reserved and powers not granted, but rather to assert certain rights and powers belonging to the people, in their political capacity, some of which were granted and others reserved; and among those expressly declared to exist and reside in the people, this very instrument mentions, as a fundamental principle, that the people of this state have the right to govern themselves. Now if your position were even a good one, here is the reservation for which you seem to be searching, so plain that you cannot read to the end of the second clause without seeing it. But confiding in the strength of your own construction, you go on to question, with dignified triumph, your opponents, and exultingly ask, "is this power to form a convention reserved?" I answer your bold challenge with a resolute *yes*. I affirm that it reserves all those powers to the people which are not expressly granted, and among others so reserved must by fair and necessary consequence be this one of altering the constitution, which is nowhere granted to the legislature; and although we concede to you that in this state, and in every other where the people have wished an alteration of their constitution, they have applied to the legislature as the most proper body to organize a convention, it does not therefore follow necessarily that by this concession we disprove the power of the majority of the people to alter the constitution. Such an admission from us would not only contradict our known and avowed sentiments, but would also differ from the opinion of Vattel, and even yourself, sir, would reprehend us by avowing, that "all power rests with the people—they made the constitution, and physically a majority can destroy it." Now if you stand to this opinion, that a majority can destroy the constitution, which is no more than a fair deduction from the circumstance of their having made it,—I say if you have no mental reservations, how does it happen that you afterwards represent any attempt of the people,—no matter how large the majority,—to alter their constitution, as only deducible from the "holy rights of insurrection?" According to you, a portion of the people must not even assemble in Convention for this purpose, without running the risk of the gibbet, should the demand be made, by no matter how large a majority, unless sanctioned by an act of the legislature.

Now I apprehend it is not those who maintain the sovereign right of the majority, that deserve the opprobrious appellations of rebels and traitors. It is to those who sin against the majority of the people, that those disgraceful terms belong. Let them answer to their God and their country for the evils which they bring upon society. Candidly, sir, I hope you were merely making rhetorical flourishes; that soberly and sincerely you do and must believe, that in such a republic as ours, the majority, in the language of Vattel and yourself, may change the constitution.

If this point must be allowed, the next question will be, how shall we know when the majority require the alteration? Now I know of no method more certain and more easily understood than by the opinion of their representatives, when the same can be ascertained. Taking this principle for granted, and it follows that the question, whether or not we will submit it to the people to say for themselves whether or not they desire a convention, has been fairly decided in the affirmative. I hope, sir, you will allow that the man whose vote represents 20,000 inhabitants is not to be placed in the same rank with his who represents 1,000, when the question is, what is the opinion of the majority? Nothing can be more fair in inquiring what proportion of the community desire a convention, than to estimate the numbers represented by those whose votes are given on the one side, and on the other. If, indeed, we were attempting to ascertain the sense of the legislature, a simple majority will shew what that is; but when the matter of our research is of what opinion is the majority of the people, on a point on which they alone can dictate, the majority of the legislature furnishes us no rule by which to decide, unless the rule we have suggested, that is, to calculate the number of freemen each vote represents. Assuming this rule,—and I assure you, sir, it appears to me to be the only correct one,—and thus taking the votes as reported in the Senate, and you will find that the 23 negative votes, added to the vote of the speaker, known to be in favor of a convention, represented a considerable majority of the whole population of the state, whether counting the freemen, or the federal population; and as there were several persons absent, as appears from the number who voted, if all of them had voted for the indefinite postponement, still the majority of the state was fairly represented by the minority of the Senate. Now, sir, I ask you in the name of Vattel and of common sense, if the question which was submitted was not determined in favor of submitting the main question to the people, "by the votes of the representatives of a majority of the nation?" And are not "all bound to conform to the resolution" of such "majority?" I think the consequence undeniable.

Before I finally close these remarks, suffer me to make some observations on the objections you make to a convention in the 76th page of this pamphlet. I shall be very brief in my answers. 1. "Heavy expenditures." Answer—the Legislature and the Judiciary each cost annually a sum more than sufficient, perhaps, to defray the expenditures of the convention, not to say, that in all probability a new constitution would introduce such alterations into the legislature, as would considerably reduce the expenditure of that body. 2. "Will not a convention be unrestrained?" Answer—It will be restrained by the constitution of the United States. 3. "Will it not have absolute power?" Answer—this is the same as No. 2, varied a little in language, and admits the same answer. 4. "Who can control it?" Answer—The Congress of the United States. 5. "Does not the formation of a constitution require the greatest effort of human genius, directed by the purest virtue?" Answer—granted. 6. "What security have we, that a convention to be now assembled would be thus enlightened and guided?" Answer—Whilst Newbern alone furnishes to the annual General Assembly three men, either of whom, with the improvements now common in politics, can form a better constitution than the present, there can be no serious apprehension that genius and virtue would not be found adequate to the business; the greatest danger is, that there would be a super-abundance of the first of those qualities. 7. "May they not authorize encroachments still further than we have already made on the right of trial by jury?" Answer—the postulate is denied. 8. "May they not render the legislature despotic, and life and property insecure, by destroying the independence of the Judiciary?" Answer—May they not hang themselves? 9. "May they not adopt the notion to-day advocated, of regulating representation solely by population?" Answer—And if they should do so, where is the mighty mischief? The House of Representatives of the United States is so formed, and yet, for aught I know, it answers the end for which it was formed well enough. 10. "May they not, in short, while they preserve the form of a Republican Government, mar the enjoyment of every right and abridge every blessing of prosperity?" Answer—May they not drown themselves? 11. "We know that a convention may do these mighty mischiefs." And we know the legislature may hang a man by law for robbing a hen-roost. What security have we that they will not exercise it? We find it in the manners of the people, and in the genius of the age in which we live. 12. "Those states that have had a convention, with few exceptions, had left them worse than they found them." Denied.

I have, sir, I think, in the course of these numbers, touched on every argument which you have produced; I have not wilfully omitted or shunned any of them. My principal reason for selecting your speech is, that it contains all that can really be said to be argument, that I was able to perceive in the speeches made on that side of the question. How much weight was due to them, I hope has appeared as we have passed over them. I beg leave, after repeating my high sense of your merit, to subscribe myself yours, &c.

A FARMER.

ADAMS AND RUSSELL.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

There is many an article, which the French, who express every thing well, would call *piquant*, which, inserted in a newspaper, would excite great interest and be read with much avidity. Such in particular are subjects of individual and personal, entirely removed from national or public, interest.

The secret of the feeling excited by these topics is well explained by Dr. CAMPBELL in his Lectures on Rhetoric, who, in illustrating the superior interest which the discussions of the bar have over the discourses of the pulpit, observes that the promises and denunciations of the clergy are general and remote: whereas the efforts of the advocate refer to an issue personal and immediate—that the former warn you generally of the effects of a particular crime—while the latter speaks of the accused, and draws into a focus, as it were, the scattered rays of sympathy which the former had excited.

Believing these opinions to be correct, and satisfied of their propriety, it ought not to be expected of a public print to indulge in any thing like personal animadversion, where the public interest is not involved. It was remarked, indeed, by FRANKLIN, as you will find somewhere in his works, that no man, having a press under his control, should allow it to be used as a weapon against another who has not a press;—and thus would this great sage, who extracted its vengeance from heaven, have extracted its venom from earth.

Enough has been said to justify the silence of the *Courier* on any subject purely personal, however interesting, to which the public attention may recently have been drawn.

There is, however, one topic of national as well as personal consideration, which coming therefore as an exception to the rule above laid down, deserves to be communicated in justice to the public character of the individual assailed, and the well-earned good opinion which he enjoys in the country.

We allude to the controversy between Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. ADAMS. The brief history of it is this:—Mr. Russell, now a member of Congress from Mass. who thought that, by the publication of a *private letter*, addressed by him, while in Europe as one of the ambassadors of this country, to the Secretary of State, he might raise himself at the expense of Mr. ADAMS and his associates, induces a member to call for the publication of his *private* letter. The call was acceded to. Mr. ADAMS, with a degree of adroitness, worthy of a veteran diplomatist, (and yet Mr. Adams is one of the most candid men living,) requested Mr. Russell to furnish him, if he had it, with a duplicate copy of the letter he desired.

The original was in Mr. ADAMS' hands. On receiving the duplicate, he published both—they were no more alike than chalk and cheese!

Mr. RUSSELL has replied—has acknowledged in his reply—and this is his defence, *that when you write a private letter*, and are afterwards called to publish *that letter*, you have a right *to alter it* TO SUIT THE PUBLIC.

Oh tempora! Oh mores! Cicero

A singular, yet not unprecedented occurrence, we are informed, took place on the evening of the 4th inst. at one of the public gardens in this city.

A young woman, decently dressed, but apparently feeble, was sitting in one of the alcoves with an infant in her arms. Near her was a young gentleman, a foreigner, to whom the young lady addressed herself, and begged him to hold her child for a moment until she had adjusted some part of her dress. He was too polite not to yield to her request. In a moment she disappeared in the crowd, and could not afterwards be found. The young gentleman was left with a sleeping infant in his arms, surrounded by his jeering companions, and was perhaps the only person present who could not raise a smile at witnessing his early and unwelcome paternity.—[*N. Y. American.*

CHINESE PUNISHMENT.

The late Emperor of China, in 1813, convicted an eunuch of being concerned in a treasonable conspiracy. He had been a servant of Keen-Lung, the Emperor's father, and had received many favors during a long stay in the Imperial Palace; the recollection of which, in connection with the eunuch's ungrateful treason, enraged the Monarch so that he determined to destroy the culprit by an unheard of punishment. The mode was this:—The criminal was bound round with cords and canvas to which was added tallow and other combustible matter to convert the wretch into a *candle*, which was lit up and consumed in his father's grave.

Wadesborough
MALE AND FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this institution commenced on the 15th inst. under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds. Parents and guardians, taking into consideration the healthy situation of our village, the cheapness of board, the qualifications of the teachers, would do well to send their children and wards. The board of managers pledge themselves, that every attention shall be given to the morals and instruction of the pupils.

WILLIAM DISMUKES,
MUMFORD DEJARNETTE,
THOMAS D. PARKE,
ALEXANDER LITTLE,
FRANCIS A. CASH. } *Managers.*

Wadesboro', July 22, 1822.—3wt'14p

Constables' Executions
For sale at this Office.

DIED,

In Cabarrus county, on the 10th ult. at the house of James H. Clark, Mr. *Charles Loss*, late of New-York.

In Concord, on the 10th inst. *William Osborn*, infant son of Jesse D. Burkhead, aged about 16 months.

In Charlotte, on the 13th instant, Mr. *John Vail*, aged 33. Mr. Vail was born in the city of New-York, where he lived for several years, when his parents removed to Pompfret, Vermont, at which place his mother and connexions now reside. He was engaged in the mercantile business, and was noted for his enterprizing industry and punctuality. As a man and a citizen, he was universally respected; as a husband and father, he was kind and affectionate. To his family his loss is irreparible; and the void which his death has made in society, will not be easily filled.

Postponement.

THE sale of A. R. Ruffin's land and negroes, advertised to be sold on the 5th of August, is postponed until the 19th of August next.

C. L. BANNER.

Stokes County, July 22, 1822.—'12

SALE of LOTS,

WHEREAS, at the last term of the Court of Equity, held for the county of Rowan, on the 2d Monday after the 4th Monday in March last, it was ordered and agreed, upon a petition filed in said court, among other things, that a town should be laid off upon the land of Letitia Wilson, a minor, lying at Mock's Old Field and in its vicinity, in the Forks of the Yadkin River: We, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by said court to carry into effect the objects specified in said decree, having laid off a number of lots in said town, shall, by virtue of the powers vested in us by said decree, expose to sale, at Public Auction, the whole or part of said lots, at Mock's Old Field, on the first Monday and Tuesday in August next. As this place has long been the seat of much private business, as well as of a large separate election, regimental militia parade, &c. the commissioners deem it unnecessary to dwell upon the advantages which would result to individuals engaged in mercantile or mechanical pursuits, by locating themselves in the heart of the most fertile and populous section of the large and opulent county of Rowan. The terms of sale will be liberal; a credit of one or two years will be given, the purchasers giving bond and security.

SAMUEL JONES,
HUGH L. BRALY,
ALEX. NESBIT,
JOHN CLEMENT,
JOHN P. CARTER, } *Commissioners.*

June 18, 1822.—6wt'13

Valuable Real Estate.

State of North-Carolina, Iredell County.

IN Pursuance of a decree of the worshipful Court of Equity of said county, I will sell at the Court-House in Statesville, on Thursday, the 22d day of August next, two lots in the town of Statesville; on one of which is that well known stand for business, which was long occupied by the late Capt. Hart, as a house of entertainment—there is a good dwelling-house and other convenient houses for the accommodation of any one desirous of settling in the place: And one tract of woodland, containing 180 acres, on the waters of fourth creek, within half a mile of Statesville. All this property belongs to the estate of James Hart, deceased.—Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, a tract of land containing 272 acres, lying on third creek, about two miles from Statesville, on which is a good dwelling-house and other improvements, belonging to the estate of Jas. H. Hart, dec'd.

The terms of sale are one, two, and three years credit, purchasers giving bond and approved security. ROBT. SIMONTON, *Com'r.*

Statesville, June 10, 1822.—5wt'14

N. B. Also will be sold, at the same time and place, on a credit of twelve months, two likely Negroes—a fellow and boy, by the administrator of James H. Hart's estate.

Iredell Bible Society.

THE officers, members, and *friends*, of the Iredell County Bible Society, auxiliary to the A. B. S. are hereby notified, that their first annual meeting will be at Statesville, on Monday, the 5th of August. It is expected that either the Rev. Dr. M'Ree, or the Rev. Mr. Gould, will deliver a sermon at 12 o'clock, and it is hoped there will be a general and punctual attendance from all parts of the county.

MUSSENDEN MATTHEWS, *Presd't.*

Statesville, July 11, 1822.—2wt'12

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the North Yadkin, from the farm of Thos. P. Ives, on Wednesday, the 10th of July, a negro man named *DENNIS*, about forty years old, about 5 feet two or three inches high, with some grey hairs in his head and whiskers; is stout made, bow-legged, and defective in his fore teeth, and has large feet. He is an artful, sensible fellow, and probably will endeavor to pass for a free man. He was born and raised in Southampton, Va. and was sold in the town of Newbern to Edward Graham, Esq. and from him to William Trippe, and from Trippe to the subscriber. Whoever will confine him in any jail in the state, will be entitled to the above reward.

5t'12p JNO. R. GOOD.

Salisbury Bible Society,

Auxiliary to the American Bible Society.

THE Officers, Directors and members of the society, who may not have received a copy of the Constitution, are requested to call on Thomas L. Cowan, Esq. They are also requested to use all their influence to obtain members and funds for this benevolent and important object, so as to be able to make returns of their proceedings at the first annual meeting of the society, to be held in Salisbury, on Monday, the 5th day of August inst. A sermon will be preached on the occasion, at the Court-House, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and a contribution taken up for the benefit of the Society.

JONA. O. FREEMAN, *Pres'dt.*

Salisbury, July 30, 1822.

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

THE ROSE WITHOUT A THORN.

The flower in all its sweetness,
Must wither and decay;
And soon, my friend, time's fleetness
Will bear thy frame away.
Though on thy cheek is blended
The rose and lily's bloom,
Death, ere thy day is ended,
May call thee to the tomb!

Give not a sigh of sadness
For joys that cannot last;
Prepare to live in gladness
When all these scenes are past;
Let *Sharon's rose* be braided
In youth's uncertain morn;
'Twill be through life unfaded,
The Rose without a Thorn.

In the dark night of sorrow
'Twill be thy constant friend,
And at the coming morrow
Give all thy woes an end.
And when in pain reclining,
About to leave all care,
Sweet Sharon's rose, unpining,
Will shed its fragrance there.

Literary Extracts, &c.

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavor.

NAPLES.

A Narrative of the Political and Military Events which took place at Naples in 1820 and 1821. Addressed to the King of the Two Sicilies, by General William Pepe.—From a late number of the *Examiner*, an English publication.

We were sanguine, to the last, in the success of the Neapolitan struggle; and after its sudden and extraordinary failure, we always refused to join in the wholesale charge of baseness and cowardice against the *people* of Naples. We did not then, nor do we now believe, that there is any nation in Enrope, who, after acquiring freedom by a revolution, will surrender that blessing to a foreign and detested despotism, without a fierce and prolonged defence. We believed further, that the Neapolitans *were* a brave and spirited people, who would fight for their homes and liberty even better than some other European nations. We saw also in the manner of the Revolution, how completely a sense of the necessity of Reform had pervaded every class of the community, before the blow was struck. Added to which, it was quite clear, that treachery had been busily at work on the part of the Holy Alliance and the displaced corruptionists of the old Court. General Pepe has confirmed all these impressions, has completely developed the treachery to a dreadful extent, and has defended the character and vindicated the noble exertions of his unfortunate countrymen; for which, and for the fine feeling and manly courage displayed in his own conduct, he has our gratitude, esteem, and admiration.

The unfortunate Murat had many qualities that might gain the affections of the nation; but his government was after all that of a soldier, and he was a foreigner, placed on the throne by foreign arms;—an offence which no people ought ever to forget or forgive. The sect of the *Carbonari*, a sort of political freemasons, first came into notice under his government, and would certainly have ejected him, had they not been anticipated by the Austrians. It is a circumstance not to be overlooked, that in 1813 the *Carbonari* were protected and encouraged by Ferdinand, who was then employing the treacherous policy of his fellow Legitimates, and stirring up the Neapolitans against Murat by the most earnest and explicit promises of a Liberal Constitution;—promises which received a final and solemn confirmation when his Sicilian Majesty left Palermo to reascend his Italian throne. We all know the result: he broke his word in the most impudent and profligate manner. He set up the old despotism in its worst form, and actually concluded, *two months* only after his Palermitan Proclamation, a secret treaty with the Emperor of Austria, binding himself to permit no changes which did not assimilate with the Austrian mode of governing Lombardy!

General Pepe was nominated to the command of the provinces of Avellino and Foggia; and he proceeded to organize a force of national guards, by the help of which, and the moral spirit constantly inculcated in the secret societies, (which by this time included the most respectable and distinguished persons in the state,) the formidable public robbers, who had long defied the feeble exertions of the court, were entirely rooted out. Gen. Pepe had a further view in the formation of the national guard—their extreme utility in the inevitable event of a revolution; and in this his expectations were fully borne out by the result. The General however did every thing in his power to prevent a premature explosion, by which blood might have been shed and passions excited, disreputable to the Reformers;—an anxiety which reflects the greatest honor on this brave and excellent man, who had suffered severely in his own person from tyranny, and yet had been neither inspired by revenge, nor spoiled by a military education.* So great indeed was his caution, that the first movement took place some hours before he had intended it. "On the morning of the 2d of July, (1820) a squadron of the Regiment of Bourbon, which had come to Naples for three or four days, sallied forth towards my head-quarters at Avellino, proclaiming the Constitutional Monarchy. But was it possible for one hundred cavalry to overturn the system of absolute power which had lasted for ages? No, Sire!"

The following defence of the Carbonari is the most pithy and complete we ever saw:

'The society of Carbonari has been depicted in frightful colours, but how could it be otherwise by the mercenary slaves of absolute power! Previous to its existence in the kingdom of Naples, every change and popular movement was sure to be followed by pillage and crimes. After its introduction among us, the people became prudent and moral. If any wretch belonging to this society took part in the assassination of Giampetro, that would only prove that in societies actuated by the strictest morality, wicked men may contrive to introduce themselves. The society of Freemasons, of which the Carbonari is only a branch, has frequently been under the disagreeable necessity of expelling from its body men whose infamous conduct has proved them unworthy to belong to it.....It should be recollected that it was introduced by an absolute government, who propagated it in our kingdom as long as the king, who was then in Sicily, had occasion for it. Far from excommunicating the Carbonari, the church at that time caused it to be preached by the monks and priests, that the exhibiting the signs of a Carbonaro was sufficient to make St. Peter open the gates of Paradise.'

The perfect good order and bloodless quiet with which the Revolution was brought about—the consciousness evinced by Ferdinand and his Court of the necessity of an immediate submission to the popular demands—the universal refusal of the regular troops to fight against the Reformers in arms—and the general hearty joy which followed the constitutional triumph;—all these could not be denied; but then we were told *it was a military insurrection;* and the paternity of the Holy Allies was anxious to protect Europe from an example of insubordination among the armies! If any thing had been wanting to prove how perfectly free from all taint of crime or violence the Revolution of Naples was, it would have been supplied by the adoption of so wretched a piece of hypocrisy on the part of the Conspiracy of Despots. But how much more disgusting was it, that the English Tory journals, to the lasting disgrace of the press and government, took up and repeated this vile cant, this impudent calumny! Had they forgotten that the Brunswick family sits on the British throne by virtue of a Revolution effected by a *foreign force*, in conjunction with the army on Hounslow Heath, and the Protestant part of the country? And does it become the adherents of that Family, with the phrase of "Glorious Revolution" always in their mouths, to be abusing the still more glorious Revolution of Naples for what, if it were a crime in Italy in 1820, must have ruined the character of England in 1688, and made the House of Hanover a succession of usurpers?

The history of what occurred between the Revolution and the Austrian invasion, is indeed a melancholy one. The Executive was divided and inert: and the Regent, who seems to have been a lamentably weak person, was reduced to a stupid inactivity by the idea of fighting against invaders into whose arms the slippery old dotard his father had thrown himself. The enthusiasm of the people was so great and universal as warranted the most confident anticipations of triumph. The provinces were maintained in perfect order without military aid, (a thing unknown under the old despotism.) A guard of safety was organized at Naples—"as fine a body of men as were ever seen in any other capital in Europe"—clothed and maintained in active service entirely at their own expense. The fatal error was committed of letting the King go to Laybach.

The only fighting that took place was in the Abruzzi, where General Pepe commanded; and so far from wondering why there was so little resistance, it is surprising how fifty men were kept together on the advance of the Austrians. The General had a frontier of 150 miles to defend against the heavy columns of the enemy, with a few battalions of regulars and some half-clothed and half-fed militia. He was without money or stores. His soldiers were obliged to bivouac in the snow, in which he himself had nearly perished. The Austrian General Frimont was employing spies and circulating proclamations in his own and the old King's name, to induce the militia to disband, and to corrupt the officers by bribery and promises; both which results, assisted by the desperate state of affairs, were produced in several cases. Under all these disheartening circumstances the first rencontre took place at Rieti; and it is a fact which commands the greatest admiration, "that the Neapolitans supported for *seven hours* a very brisk fire, and that the enemy's cavalry (on which the Austrians particularly pride themselves) failed in all the charges which it attempted to make on them." The retreat which of course followed was attended with a result that all military men were prepared for—namely, the impossibility of keeping together the militia and raw levies. Yet the Regent and Government were so terrified by this first misfortune, or so little devoted to the cause, that they abandoned the country to its fate. This conduct was quite as shameful as their former neglect.

These facts surely afford no ground for imputing to the Neapolitans the baseness of cowardice at such a moment. It has been the fate of every nation struggling for liberty, under the like circumstances, against the regular armies of tyranny, to meet with similar reverses at first. Yet a prejudice has certainly spread abroad against the unfortunate people of Naples on this score, which required such a narrative as the one before us to dispel; and certainly most complete and unanswerable are the arguments of its author. "In 1811," he observes, "the soldiers of the Prusian army, now so distinguished, blushed to call themselves Prussians. If we look farther back, we shall find that the same thing happened to the Russians, under Peter the Great; and in more recent times, the Americans under Bolivar have met in the beginning with more serious reverses than have befallen the Neapolitan militia at Rieti." Above all, think of the early repulses of the French, even in the impetuous tide of their first violent revolutionary impulses.

It is an honest and manly narrative, which a love of truth and a desire to rescue his countrymen from unmerited obloquy have drawn from General Pepe. He has fully succeeded in his purpose, and has rendered an important service to the interests of humanity,—meriting not only the gratitude of his compatriots, but that of the whole European public. Bold, resolute, uniting an enthusiasm almost romantic with the steadiest judgment, he has labored for his country's good under all circumstances of suffering, of threats, of temptations. As the wise and moderate leader of the Revolution of Naples, his name would go down to posterity along with those of Quiroga, Riego, and Sepulveda; as the patient and dignified sufferer, the inflexible patriot, the generous and philosophic soldier, he has earned a reputation and an immortality of his own.

* General Pepe was condemned in his youth for political offences to perpetual imprisonment in the dungeon of the island of Marettimo, (an *old cistern* hollowed out of a rock and used for state prisoners,) where he actually suffered three years confinement, "the details of which," he says, with a modest and high-minded brevity, "would make humanity blush." After the late restoration he was not only condemned to death, but the Court of Naples caused hired agents to follow him to Spain, where they propagated the vilest slanders against him: among others that infamous story, so eagerly copied by English papers, of his having carried off the army chest. "A calumny so atrocious would have excited the laughter and contempt of my fellow-citizens: but the case may be widely different in countries at a distance. Your Majesty knows, or ought to know, that the chest in question was delivered *untouched* to the Paymaster-general Gazzera, and that I left in it sums which were due to me, as indemnities attached to my command, which I never dreamt of retaining, having then far different considerations at heart."

In all arguments, the weakest disputant is still the loudest, who presumes that noise will supply the want of reason.

DESULTORY READING.

Our belles will be amused to learn that it was only 279 years ago since *pins* were first introduced into England. Before that the ladies made use of scewers. The same year the first *silk stockings* were worn by the king of France; and it appears that our grand-dames of England did then (as their daughters do now) borrow their fashions from that gay nation, for seventeen years after the Queen of England introduced the same extravagance of wearing silk stockings into her dominions.

Watches were brought from Germany into England just 225 years ago; and some of them may be running now.—There is in the Philadelphia Library, a clock made for Oliver Cromwell, which has been in motion ever since, and keeps excellent time yet. There is also another singular clock there, which regularly rings of itself every evening at sunset, when every body retires and the library is closed.

Spectacles were invented 537 years ago.

Powdering of hair, was introduced by a parcel of ballad singers, who, to make themselves ludicrous, used to flower or powder their heads. This was 207 years ago; 173 years since an association was formed in pious old Massachusetts, by the Governor and council, *to prevent men from wearing long hair!!!*

Tobacco was first introduced into England in 1583, from Virginia, and *duelling* four years after. Query. Is there any connexion between tobacco and duelling? Answer it ye Quids!

333 years ago coaches were first used in England.

222 years ago the English first began to build with brick; and perhaps partially to this circumstance may be attributed the destruction of the great fire in London, 64 years after, which consumed 13,000 houses—for previously most of the houses of the English, even in London, were wooden.

Glass windows began to be used in England in 1180.

Tea was first drank in England 146 years ago, but chocolate was known in Europe 140 years before.

Potatoes were first brought from Mexico into Ireland, 253 years ago; knives and forks began to be used in England, only a year before.

515 years ago, interest on money in England was 45 per cent.! If it decrease so in value for 515 years more, those golden times ought to come when a man should give 45 cents to get rid of a dollar. A pound sterling, or a French livre in those days of yore, was a pound in weight of silver.

Shakers, or Dancing Quakers, were known at Aix La Chapelle in the 14th century.

In 1015 a law was passed in England to prevent parents from *selling their children*.

The kings of England obtained the title of "defender of the faith" thro' their ancestor, Henry VIII. upon whom the Pope conferred it on account of his writings. 22 years afterwards he quarrelled with the Pope, because he would not divorce him from one wife that he might marry another; laughed at the bull of excommunication, disfranchised all the monasteries in his kingdom, seized their estates, turned the nuns adrift, &c. and was the cause of establishing the Protestant religion in the realm. So what can be more ludicrous to a simple republican, than the preposterous vanity of the English monarch—King of Great Britain, *France* and Ireland; Defender of the faith, &c. &c.

In 1298 *splinters of wood* were generally used in Europe for lights, and wine was only sold by the apothecaries, as a cordial! how changed are the times!

Westmoreland Republican.

FROM SILLIMAN'S JOURNAL OF SCIENCE, FOR JUNE, 1822.

Animal magnetism.—It appears from the French journals, that this singular and incomprehensible doctrine has been revived in Paris; and if a statement of certain effects produced by magnetism, at the Hotel Dieu, during the months of October, November, December, 1821, in presence of seven or eight physicians, and several other persons whose names are given, are worthy of reliance, it must be acknowledged that the commissioners appointed by Louis XVI. with Dr. Franklin in their number, were clearly mistaken; and that Mesmer ought to be regarded as a man of real genius, misunderstood and persecuted by his cotemporaries.

A detail of several cases has been signed by thirty physicians, and acknowledged by M. Husson, the hospital physician. One of these cases was that of a young girl affected with hysteria, and spasmodic vomiting, which nothing could check.—As soon as she was magnetized, the vomiting ceased, and after a few trials she fell into a somnambulism; and experiments the most varied, ingenious, and exact, convinced the doctor that the magnetic influence was real, curative, and entirely independent of the imagination.

In other cases the magnetic sleep became so profound, that neither calling aloud in the patient's ear, shaking, pinching, nor even a caustic applied to the upper part of the thigh, and to the epigastrium, was able to produce the least sign of sensibility either by cries, motions, or variations of the pulse.

Religious.

Sir Matthews Hale's Views of True Religion. From his "Discourse on Religion."

True christian religion is of another kind of make, and is of another kind of efficacy, and directed unto, and effective of a nobler end, than those things about which men so much contend, and that make so great a bustle and noise in the world. As the *Credenda* are but few and plain, so the *Facienda*, or things to be done, are such, as do truly ennoble and advance the human nature, and bring it to its due habitude, both to God and man.

It teaches and tutors the soul to a high reverence and veneration of Almighty God, sincere and upright walking as in the presence of the invisible, all-seeing God; it makes a man truly to love, to honor, to obey him, and therefore careful to know what his will is; it renders the heart highly thankful to him, both as his Creator, Redeemer and Benefactor; it makes a man entirely to depend upon him, to seek to him for guidance, and direction, and protection, to submit to his will with all patience and resignation of soul; it gives the law, not only to his words and actions, but to his very thoughts and purposes, that he dares not entertain a very thought unbecoming in the sight and presence of that God, to whom all our thoughts are legible; it teaches and brings a man to such a deportment, both of external and internal sobriety, as may be decent in the presence of God, and all his holy angels; it crushes and casts down all pride and haughtiness, both in a man's heart and carriage, and gives him an humble frame of soul and life, both in the sight of God and men; it regulates and governs the passions of the mind, and brings them into due moderation and frame; it gives a man a right estimate of this present world, and sets his heart and hopes above it, so that he never loves it more than it deserves; it makes the wealth and glory of this world, high places, and great preferments, but of a low and little value to him; so that he is neither covetous nor ambitious, nor ever solicitous concerning the advantages of it; it brings a man to that frame, that righteousness, justice, honesty and fidelity, which are as it were part of his nature; he can sooner die, than commit on purpose that which is unjust, dishonest, or unworthy of a good man; it makes him value the love of God, and peace of conscience, above all the wealth and honors in the world, and be very vigilant to keep it inviolably. Though he be under a due apprehension of the love of God to him, yet it keeps him humble and watchful, and free from all presumption, so that he dares not, under a vain confidence of the indulgence, and mercy, and favor of God, turn aside to commit on purpose the least injury to man; he performs all his duties to God in sincerity, and integrity, and constancy; and while he lives on earth, yet his conversation, his hopes, his treasure, and the flower of his expectation are in heaven, and he entirely endeavors to walk suitably to such a hope. In sum, it restores the image of God into the soul in righteousness and true holiness.

He that fears the Lord of heaven and earth, walks humbly before him, thankfully lays hold of the message of redemption by Christ Jesus, strives to express his thankfulness by the sincerity of his obedience, is sorry with all his soul when he comes short of his duty, walks watchfully in the denial of himself, and holds no confederacy with any least or known sin; if he fails in the least measure, is restless till he hath made his peace by true repentance, is true to his promise, just in his actions, charitable to the poor, sincere in his devotions, that will not deliberately dishonor God, though with the greatest security of impunity; that hath his hope in heaven; that dares not do an unjust act, though never so much to his advantage, and all this because he sees him that is invisible, and fears him because he loves him; fears him as well for his goodness as his greatness,—such a man, whether he be an Episcopal, or a Presbyterian, or an Independent, or an Anabaptist, whether he wears a surplice, or wears none; whether he hears organs, or hears none; whether he kneels at the communion, or for conscience sake stands or sits,—he hath the life of religion in him, and that life acts in him, and will conform his soul to the image of his Saviour, and walk along with him to eternity, notwithstanding his practice or non-practice of those indifferents.